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Journal of Numismatic
..... *Fine*  *Arts*



Volume 6

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Number 1

AUCTION V . . .

If you've thought about selling your collection of ancients, we'd like to talk with you. Here at NFA, well known in both Europe and the USA for its auctions of outstanding quality material, we're already looking for consignments for our next major auction planned for early spring of 1978. If you're ready to consign, contact us now. It's not too early to look ahead to March '78.

. . . AUCTION IV



In our Auction IV, many coins went well above estimate netting their consignors a better than hoped for return on their pieces.

An extremely fine Tarentine silver stater sold for \$250 over its \$1,500 value while a stater from Heraclia in Lucania, estimated at \$1,750, went for \$1,950. An estimate of \$1,500 was far exceeded by a \$2,800 purchase price for a Syracusan tetradrachm and a gold drachm of Agathocles went to the high bidder for \$3,500, \$500 above estimate. An Acanthus silver tetradrachm, very fine and probably unpublished, was estimated at \$2,500 but sold for \$3,900. An estimate of \$1,500 for an exquisite electrum Cyzicene hekte was surpassed by the final winning bid of \$2,400.

Similarly, in the Roman and Byzantine sessions, many coins brought better than anticipated prices. Among these, one of the most briskly bid upon coins was the Clodius Macer denarius which, although valued at \$10,000, sold for \$16,500. More than doubling its estimate was a sestertius of Augustus which was hammered down at \$6,250. A Hadrian sestertius also sold for twice its estimate - \$2,050 - while a gold solidus of Constantine IV and Romanus I realized \$4,250, or \$750 above estimate.



A HOARD OF ANTONINIANI OF SEVERINA

All from the mint of Antioch, these Severina antoniniani have on their reverses either CONCORDIA AVG with the emperor and empress clasping hands (RIC 19) or CONCORDIAE MILITVM (RIC 20) with Concordia standing left between two standards. RIC 20 depicts Severina with her hair either swept straight back and pulled onto the back of her head or with it arranged in a plait which is fastened along the back of her head to her forehead. RIC 19 elaborates on the latter portrayal by the addition of waves in her hair. All were struck after the flight of Zenobia when the mint of Antioch fell under Aurelian's control.



Nice VF. 25.00

EDITORIAL

Nothing we do seems to be more time-consuming than running auctions. We have handled two such projects so far this year, and they have caused a delay in the publishing of the Journal. We will catch up soon. Before leaving the subject of auctions, we would like to point out that some very important coins were sold by us at auction at very strong prices. It would appear that the 'slow-down' in ancient coins is disappearing. We would therefore like to encourage our readers to send us their coins for auction as soon as possible so that they may be presented in our major sale early next year. The sooner we get the material in for auction, the faster we can prepare the catalogue and still be able to publish our Journals on time. In addition to ancient coins we also plan to auction important numismatic literature as well as fine antiquities. Please let us know what you have that might be placed in this sale as well as at least one other auction we plan to do later this year on coins.

We offer in this issue of the JNFA a nice run of gold coins, Syrian and Phoenician issues including some 'city' coins, and hoard coins. Perhaps the most interesting offer in a long while is the fine gem stones and cylinder seals presented now. We feel that the collectors of miniature glyptic art have been benefitting for years in acquiring some of the loveliest artifacts at a fraction of what similarly beautiful coins cost. We stock a number of books on seals and gems, so please let us know your wants in this area. Of course, we also offer some numismatic literature and charts in this issue.

We would also welcome some articles from our readership for our readership. We have a brief but interesting article on a gold coin from Caria by Rudy Estrada. If you have a coin or artifact that you think should be published, please let us know about it.

JOEL L. MALTER
President

Nota Bene

We want to place a strong reminder for those planning to move. If you want to continue receiving your subscription issues, you must tell us your new address. There is no forwarding of THIRD CLASS MAIL; merely for us to find out you have moved (address correction) costs us half as much as the postage for the last issue. We spend up to \$.75 and you lose your issue. If you care about getting your copies of *The Journal of Numismatic Fine Arts*, please tell us when you move.

JOURNAL

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CITY COINS FROM PHOENICIA AND
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Pictured on the cover is a miniature (45 mm.) Greco-Roman bronze bust of Pan, dating to 100 B.C. He was a god native to Arcadia in the Peloponnese, an area especially devoted to pastoral pursuits. Thus, as a deity associated with flocks, he was held in particular esteem by shepherds and was depicted as a creature with a man's body and arms, but with a goatish head and legs. Price \$950.00



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SATRAPS OF CARIA

by Rudolph I. Estrada

The ancient country of Caria, some 100 miles square, was located in the mountainous south-west region of Asia Minor just south of the Maeander, with the Greek cities Cnidus and Halicarnassus occupying the projecting peninsulas and communities thriving on the shores of her gulfs. This area is today known as south-west Turkey.

When Greek settlers seized the coast, they mixed largely with old inhabitants. Carians were early associated with Ionians in mercenary support, especially under the Egyptian pharaohs of the 26th Dynasty (664-525 B.C.). Made subject first by Croesus and then by the Persians, they joined in the Ionian revolt of 499-494 B.C. and successfully defeated a Persian army.

Actually, while there is little known of Carian history, the little knowledge we are able to procure can be somewhat attributed through Carian coinage. The coinage issued is virtually limited to that of the Mausolus family. The coinage begins with the reign of his sons designated as satraps of Caria. The satrap was essentially a vassal king, possessing total reign of power within the boundaries of his appointed province, nevertheless owing allegiance to the great king. As a form of political power check, military and other civil officials were appointed to each of the satraps' provincial areas and served as a form of present day community feed-back, assuring the great king that all was well within their reporting province.

The original satrapies were initiated by the political organizations of the Persian Empire as various areas were being conquered. Darius who divided the area into twenty original satrapies was later forced to modify the satrapal appointments with subsequent territorial acquisitions. This system was still the basis utilized with later kings to control the throne. Alexander maintained the satrapal system and it was continued by the Parthians. The ruling family of the Persian Empire, the Sassanids, also followed the system. However, the title had declined in importance to mean 'mayor' of local appointed territory.

Prominent satraps of historical significance originate from the family of Mausolus I. As mentioned earlier, little is known of Caria, and we have only Carian coins issued by the

family of Mausolus that provide us with brief insight into Carian history. Following in the Greek tradition, the original settlers in Caria came from the islands, and the interior of Caria lacks in the important prehistorical sites. Thus, coinage issued under the reign of relevance allows us to construe to some degree an accurate account of Carian development.

Hecatomnus (395-377 B.C.) of Mylasa, son and successor of Hyssaldmus, was appointed satrap of Caria after the collapse of Tisaphernes. Hecatomnus commanded his Persian fleet against Cyprus about 390 B.C. After his death in 377 B.C., his children Mausolus, Artemisia, Hidriaeus, Ada and Pixodarus reigned in succession as satraps and autocrats in southwestern Asia Minor.

Mausolus (377-353 B.C.), the eldest son of Hecatomnus, married his own sister Artemisia (a frequent and accepted practice of that era) and remained the controlling satrap until his death. The princess Artemisia was so devoted to her brother-husband, that at his death she drank his ashes and ordered a magnificent tomb erected at Halicarnassus giving it the name of Mausoleum. To this day such an edifice bears the ancient name left to posterity.

Under the rule of Mausolus, Caria was intensively Hellenized and modern cities were planned to promote the Greek way of life, with the result that Caria was rapidly absorbed into the later Greek world.

Most coins issued 377-362 B.C. under Mausolus display the head of Apollo with a finely executed full face on the obverse and on the reverse a figure of Jupiter Labrandeus wearing the pallium and holding in his right hand the bipenne and in his left the hasta pura.

Hidriaeus (351-344 B.C.), the younger brother of Mausolus, was to prevail at the death of his sister Artemisia. Coinage issued under Hidriaeus is similar to the preceding, but having the inscription ΙΔΡΙΕΩΣ for the reverse. This coinage represents fine execution and demonstrates that fine arts had attained the highest level of development in Asia Minor at that period. These coins issued by Caria are among the earliest regal coins of the fine period, preceding those issued under Alexander the Great by nearly a half century.

Among the last of the princess satraps was Ada, the youngest daughter of Hecatomnus. Accurate information as to her period of reign and geographical province is extremely limited. It is believed, however, that she had maintained the inland fortress of Alanda until the invasion of Alexander.

Pixodarus (340-334 B.C.), youngest of the three sons of Hecatomnus, received possession of the satrapy in 340 B.C. Coinage struck under the hand of Pixodarus was to include



Pixodarus, 340-334 B.C. Δ 1/10th stater. Laureate head of Apollo left, hair hanging loose behind/ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟ, Zeus Labraundos standing right, wearing chiton and himation, holding double axe over right shoulder, spear in left hand.

didrachms, drachms and quarter drachms similar to those struck by his preceding brother Hidriaeus. Various specimens of coins struck by Pixodarus find his name spelled ΠΙΞΩΔΑΡΟΥ. This marks the date of the introduction of the spelling, in full, of the diphthong ΟΥ in Caria.

Pixodarus seems to have been compelled to strike a series of gold coins in his own name, which is a sign of relaxation of direct Persian control, for the coinage of gold money was one of the cherished prerogatives of the great king, never formally delegated to a satrap.

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ADD THE TWO LATEST WORKS ON GREEK COINAGE TO YOUR LIBRARY AND SAVE 20% AT THE SAME TIME!

Of interest - and virtually indispensable - to collectors of ancient Greek coins should be two recently published books now available from NFA at a special price for the pair.

Archaic Greek Coinage, the 'Asyut Hoard' by Martin Price of the British Museum and Nancy Waggoner of the American Numismatic Society examines the chronology of archaic Greek coinage in light of the evidence derived from a find of nearly 900 pieces discovered in a single hoard in Egypt in 1969. The 139 pages of text and notes are supplemented with 32 plates. By itself, this book sells for \$35.

Newly arrived is *Archaic and Classical Greek Coins* by Colin Kraay of Oxford University and the Ashmolean Museum. This most welcome book incorporates even the most recent scholarship and material, including that of Waggoner and Price, as Kraay describes the development of the different mints starting with the inception of coinage in Asia Minor. He also covers production methods of the early mints, development of legends on coins, techniques for dating, concealment of the engravers' signatures, development of epithets, and much more. 378 pages of text, indices, appendices, and 64 pages of plates add to the book's usefulness as a valuable reference whether for the novice or advanced collector. Listed at \$60 the copy, it certainly is the 'ancient coin book of the year.'

While prices for individual copies are noted above, NFA will give a 20% discount to anyone purchasing the pair - in other words, your check for \$76 will get you two fine additions to your library at a considerable savings.

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COINS AND ARTIFACTS

A PRICE LIST OF ARTICLES FOR SALE

TERMS

All of the coins and artifacts for sale in this catalogue are guaranteed to be genuine and as described. The grading of all items is very conservative. Coins are sent on a five day approval basis. Orders with accompanying payments (and alternate selections) are preferred, and postal charges will not be affixed to all such orders over \$10.00. (Orders for less than

this amount, please add \$.50 for postage and handling.) California residents, please add the appropriate sales tax.

As most coins are one of a kind, a list of alternate choices is recommended. Please note that the illustrations are not necessarily according to scale. See text description for sizes.

CYLINDER SEALS

- C1. Steatite cylinder seal. Length 44 mm, diameter 11 mm. Floral design in symmetrical pattern. Perfect condition. *Jemdet Nasr period, 3500-3000 B.C.* 500.00
See Frankfort, *Cylinder Seals*, pl. I, h and i; pl. VI, g; also Ward, p. 8 for similar pieces
- C2. White stone cylinder seal. Length 31 mm, diameter 19 mm. Enkidu the man-headed bull fighting a lion and a bull, who represent the forces of evil. Surface worn, but most of carving very sharp. *Akkadian, 2500-2000 B.C.* 750.00
Frankfort pl. xiv, a, d, g, and pl. xvii, j; also Vollenweider, *Catalogue raisonne des sceaux cylindres et intailles*, pl. xiv, 1-5 and pl. xv, 4; R. M. Boehmer, *Die Entwicklung der Glyptik während der Akkad-Zeit, Untersuchungen zur Assyriologie und Vorderasiatische Archäologie*, Bd. IV, pl. v and pl. vi.
- C3. Hematite cylinder seal. Length 21 mm, diameter 10 mm. The sun god Shamash seated on a throne, holding a saw and raising his foot as he receives a sacrificial lamb from a worshipper with a priest behind. A crescent above the lamb symbolizes Shamash' father Sin, the moon god; a star behind the priest is another symbol of Shamash. A stylized fish in the field represents Ea, god of the waters. Excellent condition with only one chip behind Shamash' head. *First Dynasty of Babylon, 2200-2000 B.C.* 1500.00
For a similar scene see Frankfort pl. xxvi, k and pl. xxvii, a. For the significance of the symbols and those of Shamash in particular see Frankfort pp. 98-101 and Legrain, *The Culture of the Babylonians from their Seals*, nos. 403-404, 416-417, etc.
- C4. Hematite cylinder seal. Length 26 mm, diameter 14 mm. A god (Amurru, god of the west?) wearing a round cap, short skirt and mantle holds a mace to his chest. He is faced by a goddess who wears a horned crown and a *kaunakes* and has both hands raised. Between them is a small figure with one hand raised in a gesture of adoration, above which a solar disc set in a crescent. At the end of the scene is a three-columned panel of inscription. Carving somewhat weak with slight chipping at top and bottom, but most typical of its period. *First Dynasty of Babylon, 17th century B.C.* 1500.00
See von der Osten, *Newell Collection*, no. 227ff., especially no. 247; Ward, *Cylinder Seals of Western Asia*, pp. 45-46; Frankfort pl. xxvii, f, i, m; Vollenweider pl. xxii, 5 and pl. xxiv, 4 and 8; Porada, *J. Pierpont Morgan Library Collection*, no. 427; Eisen, nos. 64 and 65; Brett *Collection*, no. 628; Legrain, no. 357f.
- C5. Hematite cylinder seal. Length 27 mm, diameter 15 mm. Presentation scene with three standing robed figures and three lines of cuneiform which translate, "Sin-Idinnam, son of Sin, servant of Lisi." Figures somewhat worn but script still crisp and legible. *First Dynasty of Babylon, 1800-1650 B.C.* 300.00
- C6. Hematite cylinder seal. Length 25 mm, diameter 11 mm. Adoration scene with seated god, several small worshippers, tree of life, reclining dogs and various symbols in the field. Crude work, worn. *Hittite, c. 1500 B.C.* 75.00
For similar style see Newell no. 311.
- C7. Hematite cylinder seal. Length 13 mm, diameter 8 mm. Gilgamesh standing facing with streams of water pouring from each shoulder, flanked by two priests with hands raised in benediction. Bird, hare and crescent symbols in field. A very sharp carving, missing only a small chip below one priest. *Hittite, 1500 B.C.* 500.00
For similar representation of Gilgamesh see Newell no. 336.
- C8. White stone cylinder seal. Length 24 mm, diameter 14 mm. Hero, ibex and lion, with winged solar disc in field above griffin. Crude work and somewhat worn but an interesting seal. *Iran, Middle Elamite period, 1500-1100 B.C.* 100.00
See Noveck no. 34.

PLATE I



C1



C10



C3



C13

C4



C7



C14

C11



C12



C9



C5



C6



C2



C8

- C9. Hematite cylinder seal. Length 19 mm, diameter 12 mm. Two gods standing face to face, each having one leg raised. Between them a solar disc in crescent, and to the right a worshipper with one hand raised. To the left a sphinx seated left, above which a guilloche upon which two winged animals sit left. Very fine condition. *Cappadocian (Alisar find), c. 1200 B.C.* 850.00
See Newell no. 298.
- C10. Chalcidony cylinder seal. Length 34 mm, diameter 21 mm. Three deities stand in adoration of the winged solar disc, two of them supporting it with their hands. Beneath the solar disc stands the man-headed winged bull, symbol of power and authority. Behind the figures is a spear on a base, symbol of Marduk; and above are seven pellets representing the constellation of the Pleiades. Lovely style and fine preservation. *Neo-Assyrian, 9th century B.C.* 2000.00
Frankfort pl. xxxiii, e; Vollenweider, pl. 35, 4; Delaporte, no. 354; Porada, nos. 84, 692 and 695.
- C11. Steatite cylinder seal. Length 25 mm, diameter 15 mm. Sacrificial lamb upon an altar, flanked on the left by a seated deity in prayerful posture and on the right by a standing worshipper with hands raised. Before the god the triangular symbol of Marduk, and behind him a column surmounted by a bird's head. Behind the standing figure a man-headed bull standing right. In the field a star and crescent, symbols of Shamash the sun god and Sin the moon god. Shallow engraving but mostly very sharp. A good illustration of the syncretistic trends of the time. *Neo-Assyrian, 9th to 8th century B.C.* 1000.00
For similar representations of the triangular shield of Marduk on seals of this period see Frankfort pl. xxxiv, i and pl. xxxvi, i and k. For similar types and style, see Ward, no. 728; C. J. Gadd, *The Assyrian Sculptures*, p. 16; Newell, nos. 408-409.
- C12. Orange carnelian cylinder seal. Length 17 mm, diameter 8 mm. A winged hero fighting with two monsters which attack him from either side. Superb condition. *Neo-Assyrian, 8th to 7th century B.C.* 750.00
For similar pieces see Vollenweider pl. xxxiv, 1-4 and pl. xxxvi, 2-3; also Porada, no. 709 and Newell no. 347.
- C13. Brownish carnelian cylinder seal. Length 16 mm, diameter 7 mm. Stag looking back at sacred tree, crescent above. Excellent quality with slight chip below tree and part of original bronze pin still in seal. *Neo-Babylonian, late period, c. 600 B.C.* 300.00
For a similar type, but crudely done, see Buchanan no. 651.
- C14. Orange carnelian cylinder seal. Length 30 mm, diameter 10 mm. A crowned figure astride a horse spearing a charging boar. Chipped at edges but with excellent detail. *Achaemenid, 450-350 B.C.* 750.00
See Forte no. 31.

A COLLECTION OF INTAGLIO GEMSTONES

- I-1. Dark blue glass paste ringstone set in gold bezel of rope design. Nearly round, 1.05 x 0.9 x 0.2 cm. Nude helmeted man about to mount a horse standing right. Fair intaglio, but legs indistinct. *Archaic Greek, 600-400 B.C.* 100.00
Ex Parker collection, 1944
- I-2. Orange sardonyx ringstone with bevelled back. Oval, 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.35 cm. Pan, laureate, dancing right, his goat's feet on an exergual line. He carries a pedom or shepherd's crook in his right hand. Good intaglio in perfect condition. *Greek.* 300.00
Ex Parker collection, 1944
- I-3. Amethyst ringstone with convex back. Oval, 1.3 x 0.95 x 0.4 cm. Ganymedes, wearing Phrygian cap, kneeling left on exergual line and holding a kylix from which there drinks an eagle, also standing on the same ground line; in front of Ganymedes' left foot an oinochoe. Fine intaglio, the stone cracked across the middle and mended. *Hellenistic, third to second century B.C.* 100.00
Ex von Settari collection and Parker collection, 1944
- I-4. Light orange sardonyx ringstone with bevelled back. Oval, 1.1 x 0.9 x 0.32 cm. Bull, head lowered, butting to right on exergual line. Good intaglio but missing a large chip from rear end. *Thurium, third to first century B.C.* 150.00
Cf. BMC 2344. Ex Samuels collection, 1940
- I-5. Orange carnelian ringstone with slightly bevelled back. Oval, 1.25 x 1.1 x 0.4 cm. Laureate and draped bust of Melqart right. Good wheel-cut intaglio, in perfect condition. *Phoenicia, c. 100 A.D.* 300.00
Ex Samuels collection, 1940

- I-6. Unpolished brown sardonyx ringstone. Oval, 1.3 x 1.15 x 0.25 cm. Winged sphinx seated right with bearded male head, hair tied in knot behind, female breasts and a sceptre(?) held under front paws. Perfect condition. *Asia Minor, c. 50 A.D.* 175.00
- I-7. White chalcedony ringstone carved on convex surface. Oval, 1.65 x 1.4 x 0.4 cm. Collared dog at bay to right. Good round drill-cut intaglio, stone slightly chipped on edge. *Italic under Etruscan influence, c. 300 B.C.* 375.00
Cf. Metropolitan Museum 68. Ex Samuels collection, 1940
- I-8. High single cabochon in orange sardonyx. Nearly round, 1.7 x 1.6 x 0.6 cm. Hermes Psychopompus standing left, holding caduceus and resting right foot on the head of a soul rising from the underworld. A rare depiction in excellent condition. *Italic, 250 B.C.* 375.00
- I-9. Light green plasma ringstone with convex back. Long oval, 1.35 x 0.8 x 0.4 cm. Athena, wearing helmet and chiton, advancing right, holding shield and brandishing above her head a short object (thunderbolt?). Perfect condition. *Italic, c. 200 B.C.* 200.00
Cf. BMC 1361. Ex Parker collection, 1944
- I-10. Red sardonyx ringstone with shallow convex top and bevelled back. Oval, 1.4 x 1.15 x 0.35 cm. Venus Victrix, nude to waist, standing right, leaning on short column and holding helmet in extended left hand, at her feet a shield and propped against the column a transverse spear. Fine intaglio in good condition. *Italic, c. 200 B.C.* 100.00
Cf. BMC 1447. Found at Sorrento, Italy. Ex Holly collection no. 283 (Tiffany sale, 1902, \$5.00) and Parker collection, 1944
- I-11. Dark brown agate ringstone with convex top. Oval, 1.1 x 0.9 x 0.2 cm. Head of Numa Pompilius right, hair in knot behind. Fair wheel-cut intaglio, stone in excellent condition. *Roman Republic, third to first century B.C.* 150.00
Ex Holly collection no. 131 (Tiffany sale, 1902, \$6.00—described as Plato); ex Samuels collection, 1940
- I-12. Green plasma ringstone of lentoid form with high convex back. Long oval, 1.0 x 1.65 x 0.4 cm. Portrait bust of Roman lady right with hair coiled in a plait round head. Possibly Matidia or Marciana. Good intaglio in perfect condition. *Roman, c. 100 A.D.* 300.00
Cf. BMC 2003. Ex Samuels collection, 1940
- I-13. Dark green plasma double-convex ringstone. Oval, 1.25 x 0.95 x 0.3 cm. Minerva in crested helmet standing left, attaching shield to low column; behind her a transverse spear. Crude wheel-cut intaglio, missing a small chip from the edge. *Roman, 200 A.D.* 150.00
Cf. Osborne pl. xxviii, 20. Ex Parker collection, 1944
- I-14. Light orange sardonyx ringstone with bevelled back. Oval, 1.3 x 1.1 x 0.25 cm. Mercury, nude, standing facing, holding caduceus in right hand and in left a wreath with which to crown Fortuna, who stands left holding cornucopiae and rudder. Crude wheel-cut intaglio, excellent condition. *Roman, c. 300 A.D.* 250.00
Cf. BMC 1409. Ex Parker collection, 1944
- I-15. Red sardonyx ringstone with bevelled back. Oval, 1.2 x 0.9 x 0.3 cm. Nude male figure standing right, resting left elbow on low column and holding sceptre in right hand and in left a flat plate on which an uncertain offering. Crude wheel-cut intaglio, sizable chips at head and behind feet. *Roman, c. 300 A.D.* 100.00
Ex Parker collection, 1944
- I-16. Light orange sardonyx ringstone with bevelled back. Oval, 1.4 x 1.2 x 0.25 cm. At right a herm or Palladium on altar, before which stands a robed figure offering a distaff(?), behind the standing figure a seated nude, laureate, raising an uncertain, cross-shaped object. Crude wheel-cut intaglio, excellent condition. *Roman, c. 350 A.D.* 175.00
- I-17. Ringstone in orange sardonyx with white layer behind, deeply bevelled on top with a small bevel at the base. Oval, 1.5 x 1.2 x 0.45 cm. Diana of the Aventine standing facing, holding grain ears in left hand and torch(?) in right, flanked by two cows at her feet. Crude work, very good condition with only a few tiny chips from the back. *Graeco-Roman, first century A.D.* 250.00
Published in Osborne pl. xxiii, 27. Cf. Metropolitan Museum 352: Diana of the Aventine was probably a copy of the famous cult statue of Artemis of Ephesus.
- I-18. Very transparent sardonyx ringstone with convex back. Nearly round, 1.4 x 1.3 x 0.35 cm. Veiled head of Isis right, sistrum in front and crescent moon behind, with a tiny star before her eyes. Fine work in very good condition, with only a small chip above the head and a larger one off the edge of the back. *Graeco-Roman, first century A.D.* 300.00

- I-19. Dark mixed jasper or nicolo ringstone with bevelled back. Oval, 1.2 x 1.0 x 0.3 cm. Satyr seated right on rock playing double flute, before him a short column with uncertain capital. Good condition, missing a small chip from the lower edge. *Graeco-Roman, first century A.D.* 200.00
Ex Holly collection no. 21 (Tiffany sale, 1902, \$3.00) and Parker collection, 1944
- I-20. Orange sardonyx ringstone with bevelled back. Round, 1.2 x 0.4 cm. At far right a small shrine with image on rocks, before which a woman makes offering; behind her a bearded man stands right, playing the double flute; from the rocks a tree grows, spreading its branches over the woman. Intaglio of good workmanship, but a large chip obliterates rocks and lower part of woman's body. *Graeco-Roman, first century A.D.* 75.00
Ex Samuels collection, 1940
- I-21. Reddish-brown sardonyx ringstone with high bevelled back. Oval, 1.4 x 1.1 x 0.4 cm. Bearded man in cape kneeling right and milking goat into small cup; behind him at the left a tree grows from a rock pile and spreads its branches over the scene. Good intaglio, but edge chips obscure rock pile and tree trunk. *Graeco-Roman, first century A.D.* 100.00
Cf. BMC 3344. Ex Holly collection no. 115 (Tiffany sale, 1902) and Samuels collection, 1940
- I-22. Moss agate ringstone with bevelled back. Nearly round, 1.2 x 1.1 x 0.2 cm. Nike flying right, holding wreath in extended hand and palm branch over shoulder. Fair intaglio, edge chip at bottom. *Graeco-Roman, first or second century A.D.* 125.00
Cf. BMC 1705. Ex Holly collection no. 151 (Tiffany sale, 1902, \$1.00) and Parker collection, 1944
- I-23. Light banded agate ringstone with slightly convex top and bevelled back. Oval, 1.5 x 1.1 x 0.22 cm. Nude maenad walking left carrying thyrsus, followed by a young, nude ithyphallic satyr, dancing and playing the double flute; behind him a tree. Good intaglio but a chip between satyr and maenad has removed the top of the thyrsus. *Graeco-Roman, first to third century A.D.* 225.00
Ex Parker collection, 1944
- I-24. Astrological intaglio in ringstone of chalcedony with dark inclusions, slightly convex top and bevelled back. Oval, 1.6 x 1.3 x 0.23 cm. Hermes, nude, walking right, wearing winged helmet and sandals and holding caduceus in right hand and purse in left; standing right at his feet a capricorn. Above purse a cock, below it a lizard; in left field a tortoise above a scorpion. Perfect condition. *Graeco-Roman, first to third century A.D.* 300.00
Cf. BMC 1394. Ex Parker collection, 1944.
- I-25. Large hematite gem with bevelled back. Oval, 2.2 x 1.5 x 0.35 cm. Bearded peasant wearing high conical cap and sheep skin cloak or short tunic bending to left and reaping grain (in fields of Aaru?); behind him a palm tree growing from a water jug. On back the inscription CXIWN. *Gnostic, c. 250 A.D.* 600.00
Cf. Petrie ODU, pl. xi, 8a. Ex Parker collection, 1944
- I-26. Bloodstone gem with convex top and high bevelled back. Oval, 1.5 x 1.22 x 0.5 cm. Harpocrates (the child Horus) seated left on a lotus blossom, raising left hand to lips and holding scourge in right. A ball on top of his head forms part of the inscription EMA IBEDYΩCA IOΩ PΘΩIAOY ABPAA ΩAOY. On the back the inscription IEOW EAIW. Perfect condition. *Gnostic, first to fourth century A.D.* 500.00
Ex Parker collection, 1940
- I-27. Mixed jasper or bloodstone gem with high bevelled back. Oval, 1.8 x 1.4 x 0.35 cm. The god Abraxas with cock's head and human torso in corselet turned left, serpents for legs, standing on the back of a lion walking right. Abraxas holds a whip in one hand and in the other a shield inscribed with the ineffable name IAW. Two stars and a crescent in the field. On the back the inscription CE MECI ΛAM ΨEI VV within wreath. Excellent condition, with only two small chips from bottom edge. *Gnostic, c. 300 A.D.* 400.00
- I-28. Mixed jasper or bloodstone gem with bevelled back. Oval, 1.7 x 1.2 x 0.3 cm. Scarab flanked by two cobras, the whole surrounded by a snake with its tail in its mouth. On the back the inscription IAIAAΘ IAAHZHΦ IAIMKOH IM. Very good condition with some chipping around edges. *Gnostic, second to fourth century A.D.* 500.00
Published by Swift, Southern California Academy of Sciences, Vol. XXX, 1931, pl. 30, 8. Ex Parker collection, 1930
- I-29. Dark jasper gem with bevelled back. Oval, 1.8 x 1.4 x 0.3 cm. A "Power" or astral genius standing left with three pairs of wings, the upper pair terminating in hands which hold respectively a spear and a cross-shaped object. He is bearded and wears a headdress like a sacramental table; has a birdlike tail and Anubis-head feet which walk on a ren inscribed IAW. To his left is a filleted trumpet, under which a w; behind his back the inscription AC HT OV. On the reverse the inscription A YC AEP ΘEMI NWBPI AAVΦITK APOΠH MAHZ IAW. Perfect condition. *Gnostic, second to fourth century A.D.* 750.00

PLATE II



- I-30. Dark green jasper gem with bevelled back. Oval, 1.8 x 1.35 x 0.35 cm. Mummy with peaked headdress lying prone, above which three scarabs between crescent moon and star. Good condition with several edge chips including a fairly large one above the scarabs. *Gnostic, second to fourth century A.D.* 500.00
Ex Parker collection, 1944
- I-31. Very large bloodstone gem with bevelled back. Oval, 3.9 x 2.1 x 0.5 cm. Harpocrates seated right on lotus blossom on a boat, raising one hand to his lips and holding a scourge in the other. He is surrounded by triads: three scarabs above (the triune creator), three birds in front (justified persons), three goats behind (evil persons), and at the bottom three scorpions and three uraei. Under the scarab triad is the inscription AEHIOVIS. The head of Harpocrates is flanked by a crescent moon and star, and in the right field is the letter Z (the sacred heptad). Under the boat the inscription IAEW. On the back the inscription BΔIN XWWWX. Several edge chips but good condition. *Gnostic, second to fourth century A.D.* 1500.00
Published by Swift, Southern California Academy of Science, Vol. XXX, 1931, pl. 30, D. See Petrie *Amulets* 135π, pl. xxi, Ex Parker collection, 1944
- I-32. Green plasma lentoid ringstone. Oval, 1.4 x 1.02 x 0.6 cm. Ares in military attire advancing right, holding spear and shield in left hand and with right leading Eros, who carries a torch. Poor wheel-cut intaglio, stone in perfect condition. *Graeco-Roman, c. 300 A.D.* 350.00
Ex Parker collection, 1944
- I-33. Small sardonyx ringstone with white and orange layers, bevelled top and back. Oval, 1.0 x 0.8 x 0.2 cm. Cock standing right, flower in front. Perfect condition. *Late Roman, 350 A.D.* 100.00
Ex Samuels collection, 1940
- I-34. Red sardonyx ringstone with bevelled back. Oval, 1.17 x 0.95 x 0.25 cm. Capricorn running right, star above. Crude wheel-cut intaglio, stone in excellent condition with only tiny edge chips. *Late Roman, c. 400 A.D.* 250.00
Cf. Metropolitan Museum 387. Ex Samuels collection, 1944
- I-35. Hollow carbuncle ringstone. Cup-shaped, 1.65 x 1.45 x 0.3 cm. Athena standing right holding spear and shield. Crude wheel-cut intaglio, stone in excellent condition with only minor chipping on back edge. *Late Roman, c. 500 A.D.* 150.00
- I-36. Light orange carnelian tear drop pendant with convex back and gold mounting. 2.13 x 1.4 x 0.53 cm. Female bust right wearing peacock tiara with streams of ribbons behind the head. Excellent condition with insignificant edge chipping. *Sasanian, third century A.D.* 750.00

GOLD COINS

GREEK GOLD

- G1. Sicily, Syracuse, *Agathocles*, 317-310 B.C., gold obol. Head of Persephone left crowned with grain/Bull walking left. BMC 345. Fine 200.00
- G2. Mysia, Cyzicus, seventh to sixth century B.C., electrum twelfth stater. Animal head right (boar?) holding tunny fish in jaws/Quadripartite incuse. Cf. BMC 6. Very fine 300.00
- G3. Ionia, Miletus, circa 650 B.C., electrum forty-eighth stater. Stylized animal head right/Incuse. Very fine 250.00

AXUMITE KINGDOM OF ETHIOPIA

- G4. Endybis, circa 250-275 A.D., gold 15 mm. Draped bust of king right wearing tiara resembling skull cap, encircled by two ears of grain/As obverse. Anzani 1. Extremely fine 700.00

INDO-GREEK GOLD

- G5. Kushans, *Kanishka*, 120-150 A.D., gold stater. King standing left holding elephant goad over

- altar/Solar deity standing left. NC III, XII, pl. vi, 2. Very fine 1200.00
- G6. —, *Vasu Deva*, after 200 A.D., gold stater. King standing left pointing to altar/Okhsho (Siva) standing facing holding trident, bull standing right behind. Rosenfield 223. Very fine plus with many obverse die cracks 1500.00
- G7. —, gold quarter stater. Type as preceding. BMC 17 var. Very rare denomination. Fine/Very fine 300.00
- G8. Kushano-Sasanian, *Hormizd I*, circa 360 A.D., electrum scyphate dinar. Much barbarized imitation of preceding types. Rosenfield 262 var. Nearly extremely fine but struck from rusted obverse die 1350.00

ROMAN GOLD

- G9. Titus, caesar 69-71 A.D., gold aureus. T CAES IMP VESP CENS. laureate head of Titus right/TRI POT PONTIF, emperor seated right in curule chair. RIC 169. Fine 800.00

PLATE III



G9



G10



G11



G12



G13



G14



G15



G16



G17



G18



G19



G20



G21



G22



G23



G24



G25



S3



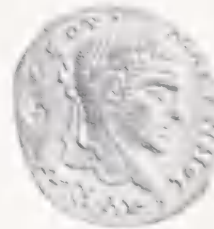
S6



S9



S11



S18



G10.	Septimius Severus, 193-211 A.D., gold aureus. IMP-CAES-SEPT-SEV-PERT AVG., laureate head of Septimius Severus right/VIRT-AVG-TR P COS. Virtus in military attire standing left, holding small Victory and inverted spear. Not in RIC and apparently unpublished. Very fine	1500.00	G17.	Tiberius III, 698-705 A.D., gold solidus. Facing bust of Tiberius wearing cross circlet and cuirass and holding transverse spear and shield on left shoulder/Cross potent on three steps. Ratto 1698. Nearly extremely fine with minor edge flatness	1200.00
G11.	Constantius II, 337-361 A.D., gold solidus. Antioch mint. FL IVL CONSTAN-TIVS PERP AVG., pearl-diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Constantius right/GLORIA REIPVBLICAE, Roma and Constantinopolis seated, holding between them shield inscribed VOT XX MVLT XXX, in exergue SMANT. Cohen 108. Extremely fine	1200.00	G18.	Theophilus, Michael and Constantine, 832-839 A.D., fourree solidus (bronze core). Facing bust of Theophilus holding patriarchal cross and mappa/Facing busts of Michael and Constantine, small cross between. D.O. 3f. Very rare. About extremely fine with scratches in reverse field	500.00
G12.	Valens, 364-378 A.D., gold solidus. Antioch mint. D N VALENS-PERF AVG., diademed, draped and cuirassed bust of Valens right/RESTITVTOR-REIPVBLICAE, emperor standing facing in military attire, holding labarum and small Victory, in exergue ANTS. RIC 1d. Fine	300.00	G19.	Romanus IV, 1067-1071 A.D., electrum scyphate histamenon. Christ standing facing between Romanus and Eudocia, whom he crowns/Michael standing facing holding labarum, flanked by Constantine and Andronicus, each holding globus cruciger. D.O. 1. Very fine	200.00
BYZANTINE GOLD			G20.	Michael VII, 1071-1078 A.D., electrum scyphate histamenon. Bust of Michael facing, holding labarum and globus cruciger/Bust of Christ Pantocrator facing. Ratto 2032. Very fine plus	400.00
G13.	Anastasius I, 491-518 A.D., fourree solidus (silver core). Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Anastasius facing, holding transverse spear behind head and shield on left shoulder/Angel standing left holding long cross. D.O. 3a. Fine with graffiti and worn to silver on high points	150.00	G21.	Alexius I, 1081-1118 A.D., gold scyphate histamenon. Alexius standing facing, holding labarum and globus cruciger/Christ enthroned. BMC 1. Very fine plus, creased	450.00
G14.	Justin II, 565-578 A.D., lightweight gold solidus. Helmeted and cuirassed bust of Justin facing, holding globus nicephorus in right hand and shield on left shoulder/Constantinopolis seated facing, holding sceptre and globus cruciger. Ratto 756. Very fine plus/Extremely fine with edge flatness	400.00	G22.	John II, 1118-1143 A.D., electrum aspron trachy. Thessalonica. John and St. George standing facing, holding labarum between them/Christ enthroned. Hendy pl. 10, 5-6. Nearly extremely fine with flan cracks, reverse double struck	150.00
G15.	Phocas, 602-610 A.D., gold solidus. Diademed bust of Phocas facing, holding globus cruciger in right hand and shield on left shoulder/Angel standing facing, holding sceptre topped by Christogram and globus cruciger. BMC 12. Nearly extremely fine but considerable flatness	400.00	VENETIAN GOLD		
G16.	Heraclius and Heraclius Constantine, 613-638 A.D., gold solidus. Carthage mint, struck 610-613 A.D. Facing busts of Heraclius and son wearing cross circlets and chlamydes, small cross between their heads/Cross potent on two steps. D.O. 204ff. Very fine plus	350.00	G23.	Michael Morosini, 1382, gold ducat. Doge kneeling left before St. Mark standing right/Christ in starry lozenze. Friedberg 1228. Rare. Good very fine	1000.00
			G24.	Michael Steno, 1400-1430, gold ducat. Types as above. Friedberg 1230. About very fine	175.00
			G25.	Francis Morosini, 1688-1694, gold zecchino. Types as above. CNI 95. Friedberg 1341. About very fine	200.00

CITY COINS FROM SYRIA AND PHOENICIA

S1.	COMMAGENE, Zeugma, Philip I, 244-249, Æ 28 mm. Bust r./Temple of Zeus with sacred grove in precinct. BMC 29. G/VG, porous	10.00	S6.	—, Augustus, 27 B.C.-14 A.D., AR tetradrachm. Laur. hd. r./Tyche and Orontes. BMC 147. Good VF, slight corrosion in obv. field	300.00
S2.	CYRRHESTICA, Hieropolis, Antoninus Pius, 138-161, Æ 21 mm. Laur. hd. r./Inscription in wreath. BMC 19. About F, dark patina	20.00	S7.	—, Æ 23 mm. Laur. hd. r./S C in wreath. BMC 130. About F, dark green patina, graffiti in field	15.00
S3.	—, Diadumenian, 218, billon tetradrachm. Rad. bust r./Eagle, lion r. below. BMC 54. Rare. VG	40.00	S8.	—, Æ 23 mm. As above, only Fair/G	10.00
S4.	—, Philip II, 247-249, Æ 28 mm. Laur. bust r./Atergatis on lion r. BMC 57. G	15.00	S9.	—, Domitian, 81-96, Æ 28 mm. Laur. hd. r./S C in wreath. BMC 240. VG, dark patina	50.00
S5.	SELEUCIS AND PIERIA, Antioch, Imperial Times, Æ 20 mm. Laur. Zeus hd. r./Tyche and Orontes. BMC xix, 4. VG, dark patina	10.00	S10.	—, Æ 28 mm. As above only laur. hd. l. BMC 245. VG, brown patina	20.00
			S11.	—, Trajan, 98-117, Æ 27 mm. Rad. bust r./S C in wreath. BMC 287. F but cleaned, some corr.	30.00
			S12.	—, Æ 26 mm. As above only laur. bust r. BMC 286. G, brown patina	20.00

PLATE IV



S19



S20



S27



S29



S31



S38



S39



S42



S44



S48



S50



S56



S67



S62



S65



S71



S70



S75



S13.	—, <i>Caracalla</i> , 198-217, Æ 20 mm. Laur. hd. r./s c in wreath. Cf. SNG Copenhagen 231. VG	15.00
S14.	—, <i>Elagabalus</i> , 218-222, billon tetradrachm. Laur. hd. r./Eagle, star below. BMC 416. G+	15.00
S15.	—, billon tetradrachm. Similar. BMC 417. VG	20.00
S16.	—, billon tetradrachm. Similar. BMC 418. F with dark toning, attractive portrait	25.00
S17.	—, Æ 18 mm. Laur. hd. r./Large s c in wreath. BMC 438. VF, dark patina, usual light field	15.00
S18.	—, <i>Macrinus</i> , 217-218, billon tetradrachm. Laur. hd. r./Eagle, star below. BMC 580. Nearly EF/VF	75.00
S19.	—, <i>Gordian III</i> , 238-244, billon tetradrachm. Rad. bust l./Eagle, ram l. below. Cf. BMC 498 (obv.) and 501 (rev.). VF, rough fabric	75.00
S20.	—, <i>Philip I</i> , 244-249, billon tetradrachm. Laur. bust r./Eagle. BMC 518. About EF	75.00
S21.	—, billon tetradrachm. Similar. BMC 517. VF	60.00
S22.	—, Æ 29 mm. Rad. bust r./Tyche bust r. BMC 524. F+, dark green patina	25.00
S23.	—, Æ 30 mm. As above only Laur. bust l. BMC 531. F with dark patina, lightly pitted	20.00
S24.	—, <i>Philip II</i> , 247-249, billon tetradrachm. Laur. bust r./Eagle. Cf. BMC 557 (but Cos. III). VF+	100.00
S25.	—, billon tetradrachm. Similar. BMC 552. About EF/VF but some corrosion on ear	60.00
S26.	—, Æ tetradrachm. As above. VG	25.00
S27.	—, Æ 35 mm. Laur. bust r./Tyche bust r. BMC 564. Nearly EF/EF, cleaned	75.00
S28.	—, Æ 30 mm. As above only G/Fair	10.00
S29.	—, <i>Trajan Decius</i> , 249-251, billon tetradrachm. Rad. bust r./Eagle. BMC 578. EF, strong portrait	75.00
S30.	—, Æ 29 mm. Laur. bust r./Tyche in tetrastyle temple. BMC 600. G, pitted	20.00
S31.	—, <i>Herennius Etruscus</i> , as caesar 250-251, billon tetradrachm. Bare-headed bust r./Eagle. BMC 619. Very rare. Sharp VF+/VF with dark toning	125.00
S32.	—, billon tetradrachm. Similar. BMC 618. Very rare. Good VF	100.00
S33.	—, <i>Trebonianus Gallus</i> , 251-253, Æ 29 mm. Laur. bust r./Tyche and Orontes in tetrastyle temple. BMC 654. VG, dark patina	20.00
S34.	—, <i>Trebonianus Gallus and Volusian</i> , 251-253, Æ 29 mm. Laur. busts <i>vis a vis</i> Tyche and Orontes in tetrastyle temple. BMC 656. G	15.00
S35.	—, <i>Laodicea ad mare</i> , 50 B.C.-50 A.D., Æ 21 mm. Helios hd. r./Artemis stg. facing. BMC 12. VF/F	15.00
S36.	—, <i>Trajan</i> , 98-117, Æ 24 mm. Laur. hd. r./Tyche bust r. BMC 45. G/VG, obv. countermark	25.00
S37.	—, <i>Elagabalus</i> , 218-222, Æ 17 mm. Rad. hd. r./Dionysus stg. facing. BMC —. VG, slightly pitted	10.00
S38.	COELE-SYRIA, <i>Heliopolis</i> , <i>Septimius Severus</i> , 193-211, Æ 23 mm. Laur. bust r./Perspective rendering of temple of Zeus Heliopolitanus. BMC 2. VG	150.00
S39.	—, <i>Gallienus</i> , 253-268, Æ 28 mm. Bust r./Athlete crowning himself. SNG Copenhagen 442. VG, corroded with some tooling	80.00
S40.	DECAPOLIS, <i>Gadara</i> , <i>Vespasian</i> , 69-79, Æ 22 mm. Laur. hd. r./Nike stg. l. De Sauley p. 297, 3. G, obv. countermark	25.00
S41.	—, <i>Titus</i> , 79-81, Æ 12 mm. Laur. hd. r./Tyche bust r. BMC 2. G, dark olive patina	30.00
S42.	—, <i>Marcus Aurelius</i> , 161-180, Æ 18 mm. Laur. hd. r./Herakles hd. r. De Sauley p. 298, cf. 1. About F, green patina	90.00
S43.	—, Æ 20 mm. As above only VG/G, corroded	10.00
S44.	—, <i>Faustina Jr.</i> , † 175, Æ 22 mm. Bust r./Zeus bust r. De Sauley p. 299. About F	40.00
S45.	—, as above only VG with some pitting	30.00
S46.	—, <i>Commodus</i> , 177-192, Æ 20 mm. Laur. hd. r./Tyche stg. r. De Sauley p. 301, 3. G, scraped	20.00
S47.	—, <i>Gordian III</i> , 238-244, Æ 26 mm. Bust r./Galley. De Sauley xv, 11. Fair/VG	30.00
S48.	—, <i>Gerasa</i> , <i>Crispina</i> , m. 177, Æ 24 mm. Bust r./Artemis bust r. De Sauley p. 385, 1. Rare. VG, green patina	90.00
S49.	PHOENICIA, <i>Aradus</i> , 400-350 B.C., Æ diobol. Male deity hd. r./Galley. Cf. BMC 37ff. G/F+	15.00
S50.	—, 187-146 B.C., Æ tetradrachm. Tyche bust r./Nike walking l. BMC 178. VF	300.00
S51.	—, c. 137-127 B.C., Æ 15 mm. Jugate hds. of Zeus and Hera r./Prow. BMC 292. F+, green patina	15.00
S52.	—, <i>Domitian</i> , 81-96, Æ 23 mm. Laur. hd. r./Tyche std. l. on prow. BMC 367. VG, olive patina	10.00
S53.	—, <i>Berytus</i> , <i>Elagabalus</i> , 218-222, Æ 29 mm. Laur. bust r./Temple of Astarte. BMC 171. VF+, corroded	15.00
S54.	—, Æ 26 mm. Laur. bust r./Marsyas in portico. BMC 192. F+, rev corrosion	20.00
S55.	—, Æ 27 mm. As above only VG, lightly pitted	15.00
S56.	—, <i>Gordian III</i> , 238-244, Æ 27 mm. Rad. bust r./Temple of Astarte. BMC 236. VG, olive patina	50.00
S57.	—, <i>Byblos</i> , c. 350 B.C., Æ 1/4 stater. Lion attacking bull/Galley, hippocamp below. As BMC 4ff. Poor/VG	20.00
S58.	—, c. 315 B.C., Æ 1/16 stater. Galley, hippocamp below/Griffin. Head, p. 791. VG	20.00
S59.	—, <i>Commodus</i> , 177-192, Æ 23 mm. Laur. hd. r./Isis Pharia r. crowning Pharos lighthouse. BMC 22. G+/Fair	5.00
S60.	—, <i>Dora</i> , <i>Hadrian?</i> , 117-138, Æ 22 mm. Laur. bust r./Laur. Doros hd. r. BMC 37. G/F	20.00
S61.	—, <i>Caracalla?</i> , 198-217, Æ 25 mm. Laur. bust r./Laur. Doros hd. r. BMC —, de Sauley —. Fair/VG, brown patina	20.00
S62.	—, <i>Laodicea ad Libanum</i> , <i>Caracalla</i> , 198-217, Æ 25 mm. Laur. hd. r./God Men with horse. De Sauley p. 4, 1. VF, dark green patina	175.00
S63.	—, <i>Marathus</i> , c. 220 B.C., Æ 21 mm. Veiled hd. of Astarte r./Marathus stg. l. Le Clerq 325. Nearly F, dark gray patina	20.00
S64.	—, 129-120 B.C., Æ 21 mm. Laur. Zeus hd. r./Double cornucopiae. BMC 34ff. VG, olive patina	10.00
S65.	—, <i>Ptolemais-Ake</i> , <i>Trajan</i> , 98-117, Æ 25 mm. Laur. hd. r./Tyche std. r. BMC 159. F, stylish portrait	75.00
S66.	—, <i>Elagabalus</i> , 218-222, Æ 24 mm. Laur. bust r./Serapis bust r. De Sauley p. 163, 2. G/G+, olive patina	70.00
S67.	—, <i>Sidon</i> , c. 370-358 B.C., Æ 1/16 stater. Galley/Great King slaying lion. As BMC 34ff. F/VF	40.00
S68.	—, 1st century B.C., Æ 21 mm. Tyche hd. r./Prow l. As BMC 168. VG with green patina, pitted	5.00
S69.	—, 44-117, Æ 15 mm. Tyche hd. r./Galley. BMC 171ff. G	5.00
S70.	—, <i>Julia Maesa</i> , † 225, Æ 29 mm. Bust r./Zodiac. Head p. 798. Rare. F/VF, rough surface	500.00
S71.	—, <i>Tripolis</i> , <i>Hadrian</i> , 117-138, Æ 25 mm. Laur. hd. r./Jugate busts of Dioscuri r. BMC 45. Nearly VF, black patina	75.00
S72.	—, Æ 23 mm. As above only VG/G	10.00
S73.	—, <i>Elagabalus</i> , 218-222, Æ 24 mm. Laur. hd. r./Temple of Astarte. BMC 120. Rare. VG	15.00
S74.	—, Æ 26 mm. Laur. bust r./Dioscuri stg. with horses. BMC 129ff. G, dark olive patina	5.00
S75.	—, <i>Tyre</i> , <i>Uncertain Seleucid king</i> , Æ 18 mm. Diad. bust of king r./Prow l. Cf. Newell WSM xlv, 7ff. VF, olive patina	60.00
S76.	—, <i>Vespasian</i> , 69-79, billon tetradrachm. Laur. hd. r./Eagle. BMC 3. VG	20.00
S77.	—, <i>Vespasian and Titus</i> , 69-79, billon tetradrachm. Laur. hd. of Vespasian r./Laur. hd. of Titus r. BMC —. F/VF	175.00

PLATE V



A HOARD OF LATE PTOLEMAIC TETRADRACHMS

These tetradrachms from the Paphos mint represent the rule of Cleopatra VII and her brothers Ptolemy XIII and Ptolemy XIV. Although Ptolemy XIII was married to his sister in 51 B.C. at the age of twelve, she expelled him from their joint rule of Egypt. In 48, after Pompey's murder, Ptolemy was forced by Caesar to share the throne with Cleopatra again, and rather than be merely a co-ruler, he took arms against Caesar only to be defeated and drowned in the Nile. His younger brother, Ptolemy XIV likewise became both husband and co-ruler with Cleopatra at Caesar's insistence. This time it was Cleopatra who rebelled at the arrangement. She had her brother murdered.



Nearly very fine for type. 35.00

A HOARD OF NERO FROM ANTIOCH



With date marks from 108 to 112 of the Caesarian era, these tetradrachms' obverses are marked with the laureate head of Nero. The reverses depict an eagle on a thunderbolt with a palm branch as an adjunct. As capital of the province of Syria, Antioch was a wealthy city. It was located on the major east-west trade route and produced an abundant quantity of various commodities, wine and olive oil particularly. Its mint, which had been in operation since the time of Antiochus IV,

continued production under the Roman empire. Nero appears to be the first emperor to employ the eagle as a reverse type for coinage minted at Antioch, thus establishing it as a type often copied by his successors.

Very good. 30.00

SPECIAL ON TWO PIECES - ONE FROM EACH HOARD ON THIS PAGE 60.00

S78.	—, <i>Titus and Vespasian</i> , 79-81, billon tetradrachm. Laur. hd. of Titus r./Laur. hd. of Vespasian l. on eagle. Unpublished. Nice F	200.00	S82.	—, <i>Caracalla</i> , 198-217, AE 31 mm. Laur. bust r./Tyche between trophy and Nike statue. BMC 372. VF, rough surface	45.00
S79.	—, <i>Trajan</i> , 98-117, billon tetradrachm. Laur. hd. r./Eagle. BMC 24. VF	70.00	S83.	—, <i>Elagabalus</i> , 218-222, AE 25 mm. Laur. bust r./Serpent coiled round baetyl. Head p. 801. Rare. VG, some pitting	75.00
S80.	—, billon tetradrachm. Similar. BMC 21ff. F	35.00	S84.	—, AE 27 mm. Laur. bust r./Cadmus in galley. Head p. 801. G, light green patina	10.00
S81.	—, <i>Septimius Severus</i> , 193-211, billon tetradrachm. Laur. hd. r./Eagle, murex below. Cf. BMC 36 (Caracalla). VG	20.00	S85.	—, <i>Valerian I</i> , 253-260, AE 30 mm. Rad. bust r./Nude male striding r. VG	15.00

A HOARD OF ANTONINIANI OF VABALATHUS AND AURELIAN

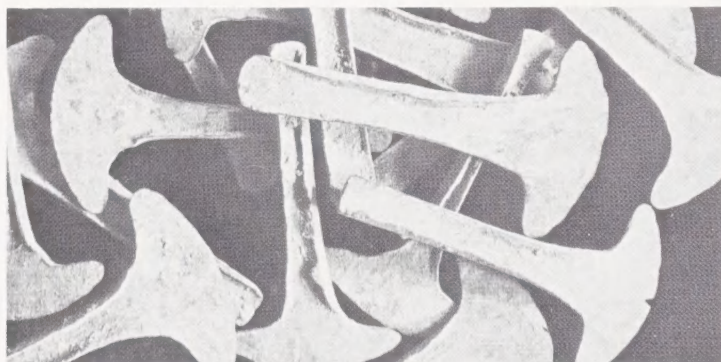
When Vabalathus, co-ruler of Palmyra with his mother Zenobia, enlarged the mint of Antioch in 271-272 A.D. at the time of these joint-portrait bronzes, he little realized that the mint would soon be functioning solely for the empire as Aurelian restored the eastern provinces to Rome. Usually the portrait of Vabalathus is accepted as the obverse since the mint marks appear beneath Aurelian's likeness. Obverse mint marks do at times occur at Antioch, and although it may be that the emperor has the primary place of honor, it is more likely that Aurelian is on the reverse. Vabalathus was undoubtedly hoping to maintain amicable relations with the emperor who had designs on the east in his plans to re-establish the Roman empire's borders to their previous lines. The inscription VCRIMDR is uniquely Vabalathus' and has been most generally accepted as reading VIR CLARISSIMVS, REX, IMPERATOR, DVX ROMANORVM.



Very fine..... 40.00

MONEY OF THE AZTEC CULTURE

Termed the earliest of ancient coins, 'axe-money' of Mexico has often been found placed beside the dead in Aztec tombs and has caused much speculation about its real purpose. These miniature axes (averaging 46 mm. in length) have been identified by various researchers as tools, ornaments to be worn, religious symbols, pottery making implements as well as money. In any event, the use by the Aztecs of axe-currencies (supposedly in existence even in Bronze Age



Europe as well as other cultures) is referred to by some early Spanish writers, one of whom noted that this was the form of copper coinage in New Spain and that four pieces of axe-money could be exchanged for five Spanish reales (Quiggin, pp. 311 ff.).

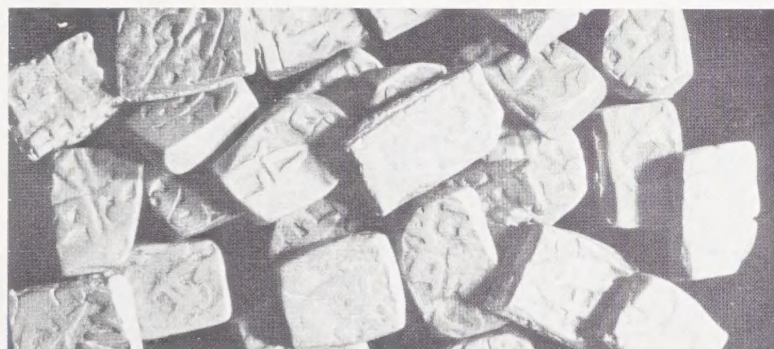
Each 50.00

A HOARD OF FRENCH-INDIAN RUPEES

These silver rupees represent many regnal years of Shah Alam II, AH 1173-1221 (1759-1806 A.D.). Rupees, deriving from the silver tankah under the Mughal dynasty, became the standard silver coin of India. While the French were attempting to strengthen their position in India in the 17th and 18th centuries, they issued coins for their settlements. One type, struck in the names of the Mughal emperors, was the rupee which bore the Mughal inscriptions on obverse and reverse. Each (Craig 46) 10.00



A HOARD OF COPPER QUARTER PAISA



Minted in the northwest Indian state of Rajputana, these coins were struck in the name of King George V. All are marked with a *khatur*, the Indian dagger which was a symbol of the warrior classes. While some bear dates ranging from SE1973-1990's, frequently parts of the legends are off the flan since the Indian mints were inclined to strike coins on dies intended for larger pieces.

Each 2.00

A HOARD OF SILVER FANAMS

From Mysore, a state in southern India, comes this hoard of tiny silver thirty-second rupees, i.e. fanams, struck in AH1215 (1787 A.D.) by Sultan Tippu. The obverses have a facing female figure, certainly a Hindu deity, and the reverses bear either a large letter 'S' or an Arabic inscription.

Each (Craig 199) 5.00



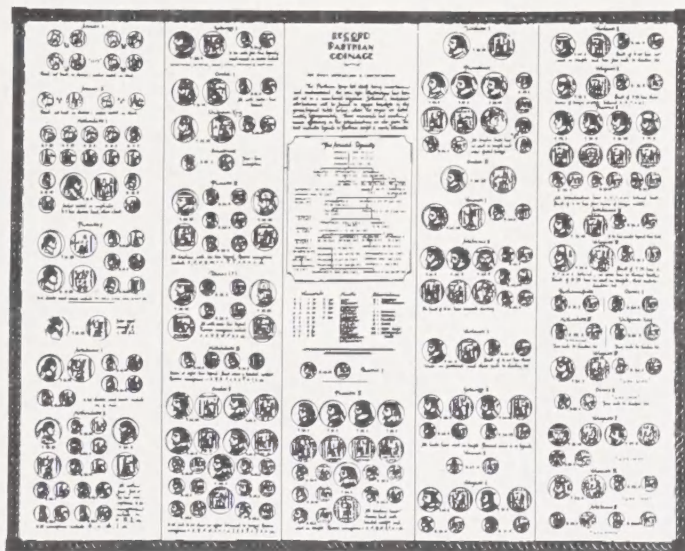
SPECIAL ON THREE PIECES - ONE FROM EACH HOARD ON THIS PAGE 15.00



A PHOTOGRAPHIC RECORD OF ALEXANDER THE GREAT TETRADRACHMS

Six plates - three each of obverses and their matching reverses - illustrate the 300 tetradrachms which formed the Thomas L. Elder collection. The pieces, part of an enormous hoard of 18,000 various coins discovered in 1908 at Demenhour near Alexandria, represent 150 mint marks and have been dated to 336-323 B.C.

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